

Hon. Secretary of State.

Western Carolinian.

Published, weekly, by PHILIP WHITE,
Editor of the Laws of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1826.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 335.]

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$2 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 10,000	10,000
1 5,000	5,000
1 2,000	2,000
2 1,500	3,000
8 1,000	8,000
10 500	5,000
20 100	3,500
40 100	4,000
50 50	2,500
450 20	9,000
1,050 10	10,000
7,365 5	36,830

9,000 Prizes, 21,586 Tickets 119,430
14,000 Blanks, 5 at 5 Dollars, is 119,430
G.P. Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

G.P. Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

Cotton Ginning & Packing.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Merchants of Salisbury and Mocksville, and all others living convenient, that he has now in operation, at Hall and Fraley's Mills, on the South-Yadkin river, nine miles from Salisbury, and the same distance from Mocksville, on the main road between the two places, a first rate Cotton Gin; and having built a large house for receiving cotton, is now prepared to take in quantity for Ginning. The subscriber's Gin was made by himself, which he took particular pains in finishing in a superior style, and can recommend it to doas good if not better work than any gin in this section of country: it runs by water, and has been in operation from the first of June last, and can gin at the rate of 5000 pounds seed cotton per day.

All those wishing Cotton Ginned and Packed in the neatest manner for market, are invited to try the subscriber's Gin. This Gin will be constantly kept in complete order, by the subscriber himself.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Oct. 7, 1826. 737

New Leather;
AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP.

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of Calf and Seal Skins; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes, after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an en'my to all TRUST and delay:
I'll "trust to-morrow," if you'll "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for leave, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken: those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 514

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"In fond remembrance flows the grateful tear,
To think what stars have fallen from our sphere.
Lo, passive leaning o'er the illumined page,
Where history mediates the madd'ning age,
And mourns Washington: while, kind to the late,
She weeps her Hamilton's untimely fate;
Remorseless own her blunders, and to Fame
Consigns with sorrow, such illustrious name."

Alexander Hamilton, first secretary of the treasury of the United States, was a native of the island of St. Croix, and was born in 1757. His father was the younger son of an English family, and his mother was an American. At the age of 16 he accompanied his mother to New York, and entered a student of Columbia college, in which he continued about three years. While a member of this institution, the first buildings of his intellect gave presages of his future eminence. The contest with Great Britain called forth the first talents on each side; and his juvenile pen asserted the claims of the colonies against very respectable writers. His papers exhibited such evidence of intellect, that they were ascribed to Mr. Jay, and when the truth was discovered, America saw with astonishment a lad of seventeen in the list of her able advocates.

The quarrel having ripened into an open conflict, the first sound of battle awakened the martial spirit of the stripling. He could no longer repose in college shades, while his country was in danger, and her defenders in the field. He accordingly, when in his nineteenth year entered the army with the rank of captain of artillery, and in that capacity distinguished himself on several occasions.

Having by his amiable temper and officer like conduct conciliated the regard and affection of his comrades, it was not long till, by his higher qualities, he attracted the notice of the commander-in-chief. A strong and peculiar trait in the character of Washington, was his intuitive discernment of talent and worth. Never was his faculty exercised by him more happily or with better effect, than in his selection which promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This event took place in the year 1777. From that period till near the time of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, Washington and Hamilton were inseparable companions, both in the cabinet and in the field. Never was an aid more perfectly the friend and confidant of a commander, nor a general more ably subserved by an aid. They shared together the dangers and hardships of that trying period with firmness and fortitude that never were surpassed, and by their bravery and united wisdom, were instrumental, beyond all others, in conducting the arms of their country to victory, and glory. Hamilton served as first aide de camp to the commander in chief in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

His sound understanding, comprehensive views, application and promptitude, soon gained the entire confidence of his patron. In such a school it was impossible but that his genius should be nourished. By intercourse with Washington, by surveying his plans, observing his consummate prudence, and by a minute inspection of the springs of national operations, the campaign which terminated in the capture of Cornwallis, Col. Hamilton commanded a battalion of light infantry. At the siege of York, in 1781, when the second parallel was opened, two redoubts, which flanked it, and were advanced 300 yards in front of the British works, very much annoyed the men in the trenches. It was resolved to possess them, and to prevent jealousies, the attack of the one was committed to the Americans, and of the other to the French. The detachment of the Americans was commanded by the Marquis de la Fayette, and Col. Hamilton at his own earnest request led the advanced corps, consisting of two battalions. Towards the close of the day on the 14th of October, the troops rushed to the charge without firing a single gun. The works were assaulted with irresistible impetuosity, and carried but with little loss. Eight of the enemy fell in the action; but notwithstanding the irritation lately produced by the infamous slaughter in Fort Griswold, not a man was killed who ceased to resist.

At the conclusion of the war, Col. Hamilton, being now married and having a family depending for its subsistence on his personal exertions, entered, after a brief course of study, on the profession of the law. Still however, notwithstanding the calls of his interest to the contrary, he was unable to detach himself from public affairs.

In 1782, he was a member of congress from the state of New-York. Succeeding session, the proceedings of that body assumed a character novel, striking, and unprecedented in vigor. Hamilton took an early and distinguished lead in all the most important measures of the session. He was uniformly a member, and several times chairman of those committees, to which was confided the high and difficult trust of reporting on such subjects as were deemed most vitally interesting to the nation. The reports prepared on these occasions are remarkable for that eloquence, energy, and luminous wisdom which characterize so strongly all the subsequent productions of his pen. He was also mover of several of the most important resolutions to which the session gave rise.

Having acquitted himself of his duty to his country, Col. Hamilton returned to the practice of the law. Nor was it long till he was foremost in professional eminence. But he felt that matters of a public nature had still a claim on him which he ought not to resist.

The violence which was meditated against the property and persons of all who remained in the field during the war, called forth his generous exertions, and by the aid of Gov. Clinton, the faithless and revengeful scheme was defeated. In a few years a more important affair demanded his talents. After witnessing the debility of the confederation, he was fully impressed with the necessity of an efficient general government, and he was appointed, in 1787, a member of the federal convention of New-York. He assisted in forming the constitution of the country. It did not contain sufficient means of strength for its own preservation, and that, in consequence, we should share the fate of many other republics, and pass through anarchy to despotism. He was in favor of a more permanent executive and senate: he wished for a strong government, which would not be shaken by the conflict of different interests through an extensive territory, and which

should be adequate to all the forms of national exigency.

By his pen, in the papers signed Publius, and by his voice in the convention of New-York, he contributed much to its adoption. When the government was organized in 1789, Washington placed him at the head of the treasury,—in the new demands, which were now made upon his talents, the resources of his mind did not fail him. In his reports he proposed plans for funding the debt of the union, and for assuming the debts of the respective states: for establishing a bank and mint, and for procuring a revenue. He wished to redeem the reputation of his country by satisfying her creditors, and to combine with the government such a moried interest as might facilitate its operations.

He remained but a short time afterwards in office. As his property had been wasted in the public service, the care of a rising family made it his duty to retire, that by renewed exertions in his profession he might provide for their support. He accordingly resigned his office on the last of January, 1795.

When the provisional army was raised in 1798, Washington qualified his acceptance of it, with the condition that Hamilton should be his associate, and the second in command. This arrangement was accordingly made.

Invested with the rank of inspector general, Hamilton repaired immediately to this spot and commenced the organization and discipline of his army. These he carried in a short time to perfection, the materials of his command being excellent in quality. His hours of leisure he devoted, with his usual industry, to the study of chemistry, mathematics, and the art of war. In the two latter, his attainments became great. To render him conspicuous among the ablest captains in the world, nothing was now wanting but experience in the field. After the adjustment of our dispute with the French Republic, and the discharges of the army, he returned again to his profession in the city of New-York.

In June, 1804, Col. Burr, vice-president of the United States, addressed a letter to general Hamilton requiring his acknowledgement or denial of the use of any expression derogatory to the honor of the former. This demand was deemed inadmissible, and a duel was the consequence.

After the close of the circuit court, the parties met at Hoboken, on the morning of Wednesday, July the 11th, and Hamilton fell on the same spot where his son a few years before had fallen, in obedience to the principle of honor, and in the same violation of the laws of God and man.

He was carried into the city, and being desirous of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, he immediately sent for the Rev. Dr. Mason. As the principles of his Church prohibited him from administering the ordinance in private, this minister of the gospel informed General Hamilton that the sacrament was an exhibition and pledge of the mercies which the Son of God has purchased, and that the absence of the sign did not exclude from the mercies signified, which were accessible to him by faith in their gracious Author.

He replied, "I am aware of that. It is only as a sign that I wanted it." In the conversation which ensued, he disavowed all intention of taking the life of Col. Burr, and declared his abhorrence of the whole transaction. When the sin of which he had been guilty was intimated to him, he assented reluctantly to the charge without firing a single gun. The works were assaulted with irresistible impetuosity, and carried but with little loss. Eight of the enemy fell in the action; but notwithstanding the irritation lately produced by the infamous slaughter in Fort Griswold, not a man was killed who ceased to resist.

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The State of New-York has imitated the example which had been but shortly before set by the states of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. A meeting of the most respectable men of that state has recommended Jackson to the rest of the Union for the Presidency at the next election.

As a patriot I rejoiced to see the dearest interests of my country promised to the trust of one so worthy, as a Louisianian, a feeling of indignation and grief assails me, when I think that the citizens of this state have not only persevered in not taking the initiative, when an opportunity offered of rewarding their benefactor, the hero who saved their honors, their fortunes and their lives, but that they have not feared to assume eternal shame on their heads, by refusing him their constitutional votes in the congress of 1825.

It is far from the theatre of glory, that Jackson now finds his most ardent supporters. It is after having carefully examined and appreciated the conduct, the principles and the life of that great citizen; it is by renewing noble recollections, fertile in glorious comparisons, that the states of New-York and Pennsylvania acquired a conviction that the hero who saved the country in 1815, who in his early youth had devoted to her his voice and his arm, possessed as legitimate rights to the Presidency, as did, in 1789, the great man who conquered our liberties in the war of independence.

But few men have shown, like Jackson, in the difficult circumstances in which fate had placed them, a soul energetic, more free of those petty considerations, which influence vulgar spirits. Endowed with rapid perceptions, with an inflexibility of mind, analogous to the vast extent of his views and genius, he may sometimes have tripped under foot a few formalities, only when they entangled his designs upon which depended the safety of his country. Hatred and meodicity have eagerly seized upon those apparent faults, and have made them the subject of their constant and important declamations. But the most complete success and the approbation of the true patriots have long since absolved him in the name of glory and of his grateful country.

The most virtuous of the heroes of antiquity the conqueror of Leuctra and Mantinea, Epaminondas, incurred the pain of death, because, in the interest of his country he had preserved the supreme power, beyond the term assigned by law, but the sight of his trophies disarmed the severity of his judges. Absolved by his contemporaries, his disobedience to the laws of his country, has ever been considered as a heroic devotion, and a further tide to the admiration of men. Thus, and with as much glory the American hero did not fear in a few instances to violate a few legal formalities when the safety of his country was at stake; he did not, for a moment, hesitate to offer as an holocaust, at her sacred altar, the treble sacrifice of his glory, his fortune, and his life. And that heroic abnegation could find among us perfidious detractors; and guilty writers embracing a system of deception and abuse, could oppose cold, pitiful reasonings to the sublime ejaculations of a generous heart, and of the most virtuous enthusiasm!

You, who following that odious system, slander virtues which you cannot even comprehend, say what motives do you assign to the conduct you attribute to Jackson? Is it corruption? You dare not say so, the voice of a whole nation would be raised against you and confound your assertion. Is it ambition? Jackson never kept the eminent offices with which he was invested, longer than was necessary for the interest and the safety of the public weal. Would you say he is a demagogue? Open the history of his glorious life; you will see

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 7, 1826.

"O. O." cannot appear till next week,—the department of our paper which is usually appropriated to such productions, having been preoccupied when it was received.

The Elizabeth City (North-Carolina) Star, of the 21st ult. says that, owing to the indisposition of Judge Paxton, no court was held for Perquimans county. It was, however, said that he would be sufficiently recovered to hold court in the next county in course.—Pasquotank.

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The Legislature of Tennessee convened in Nashville, on Monday, the 16th ult. In the House of Representatives, Thomas J. Campbell, Esq. was elected principal clerk, in place of John P. Erwin, Esq. resigned. This being a called session, the officers (with the exception of vacancies) are the same as at last session. On the 17th, Gov. Carroll sent his message to both branches of the Legislature. We have neither space nor time to notice the topics of the message; but may do so hereafter.

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The late awful and destructive visitation, in the upper part of this and the adjacent county of Davidson, is strongly calculated to call forth the sympathies of a generous community in behalf of the afflicted sufferers. Never has the like been heard of in our day. Neither war, famine, nor any other evil, within the era of our history, has ever passed over our fair country, or any part of it, with such a heavy and desolating stroke. It is true, that the havoc was limited in its extent; but where it did pass, nothing could be more completely ruinous. Families partly killed, and the survivors left houseless, naked, and barefoot.

Bolivar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men and to hang a good many. They murdered and said "Long live Ferdinand." &c. Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogotá on the 12th of October.

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RUFUS H. KILPATRICK, Pres.; ALBERTUS L. WATTS, 1st Vice Pres.; JOSEPH W. HALL, 2d Vice Pres.; SILAS M. ANDREWS, Secretary; ROBERT HILL, Treasurer; and HALL McCORKLE, Treas. pro tem.; RUFUS D. JOHNSTON, HALL McCORKLE, JOHN STEELE, JAMES COWAN, J. F. McCORKLE, Directors.

Rufus H. Kilpatrick was elected to deliver the first annual address; and Silas M. Andrews, the alternate.

Resolved, that the constitution and proceedings of the present meeting, be published in the Western Carolinian, and in the North Carolina Telegraph.

The first anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society, shall be held at Back Creek Church, Rowan county, agreeably to the time specified in the constitution.

Society adjourned.

SILAS M. ANDREWS, Sec.

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The following mathematical proposition

was handed to us early last summer, by an acquaintance; and has been lying among some of our files of manuscripts ever since: it was by chance we came across it the other day:

In a treaty made with a nation of Indians, it was stipulated that they should cede to the whites a tract of land, to begin at a given place, and run 80 miles, thence in a south-easterly direction, to form an iceeles triangle, to contain 10 square miles for every mile contained in the boundary round it.

AMERICAN SURVEYOR.

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A new corps of Infantry has been formed in the city of Charleston, designated the "Jackson Guards"—Charles Parker, captain.

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In Charleston on the 13th ult. a young lad, 12 years old, son of Capt. John Davis, was thrown from a wild, antic horse, which he was riding; and his foot getting entangled in the stirrup, he was dragged and kicked to death by the animal, in a most awful manner. Another warning, not to suffer young lads to mount horses which are easily frightened.

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The Kennebunk (Maine) Gazette announces the appearance of ripe strawberries, of the second growth, in that place. The Boston Courier states that raspberries of a second growth have been sold in the Boston Market for some weeks past."

Our northern friends are certainly more peculiarly favored than in ordinary seasons, —or else we have a very erroneous notion of the frigidity of their climate. We had always fancied to ourselves, that, so far north as Maine, (where a second crop of that delicious fruit the Strawberry, is said to have been gathered this season) the climate was so ungenial as scarcely to bring the first crop to maturity. But it seems we have either mistaken the climate of that section of country, or that this season has, there, been an exception to all others. In this part of North-Carolina, as we have before mentioned, fruit, of almost every description, failed this season, in a first crop; but had it not been for the severe drought during the summer, there might have been a second crop, as the fall has been remarkably warm, and favorable to the growth of vegetation; but the season was so far advanced before we had rain enough to afford moisture sufficient to cause even weeds to vegetate, that no fruit could be produced before the frosts would have cut it off. Last week, we saw blossoms on a plum tree, not far from this town; and within a few days, have seen strawberry vines in blossom. We have, as yet, had but few frosts; and those quite light. The weather now resembles more the month of April, than of November.]

Ed. West. Car.

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THE NATURAL WALLS.

The following is a compend of the observations of Professor Olmsted, on what is called, and, hitherto, commonly believed to be, the "Artificial Walls" in this county. There has been much doubt and speculation on these walls; but we presume the opinion of the Professor will carry sufficient weight with it, to remove all doubt or skepticism.

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"Among the contents of the granite rocks of the West, none has inspired so general an interest as the Natural Wall of Rowan. Fissures in the granite rocks, from a few inches to a foot or two, in breadth, are filled with a blackish kind of stones of very regular figure, covered with iron rust, arranged uniformly across the opening, exactly fitted to one another;

and of Caracas three days after. Paéz was made a Captain General in the field, by Bolívar, and entrusted with the chief command. This promotion was shortly after sanctioned by a resolution of Congress, in which the General is characterized as the *bizzarro* General Paéz.

The *Llanero* has now, by the assistance of the English officers of his staff, made some progress in the elements of education. Such is his quickness of apprehension, that he learns without difficulty what in others would require years of application. It is to be regretted that the models before his eyes, and upon which he has formed himself, were not more worthy of imitation. He has learnt every thing presented to him; and if he possesses the easy carriage and polite manners of polished society, he has likewise acquired its vices. He is not habitually temperate, but it is frequently committed by the conviviality of his disposition. He carries his passion for gaming to such an extent, as always to keep himself poor, although he possesses some of the richest confiscated estates in the country. This propensity prompts him, likewise, to borrow with little scrupulousness from whomsoever will lend, without troubling himself about repayment.

Formerly, when the minds of the contending parties were heated by mutual barbarities, the character of the General had been stained with acts of cruelty; not merely against the enemy, who at one period were put to death when taken, as a matter of course, but towards his own troops. Like other men of great genius and violent passions, he is a warm friend and a deadly foe. Many anecdotes are related of the General's fool hardy intrepidity, and feats of address and activity, some merely undertaken by way of bravado, while others had a more laudable object. Among the first, are his feats in leaping and swimming horses; his attacks of furious bulls; and particularly his singular amusement of encountering the caiman, or alligator, in his own element. An instance of a more praiseworthy exertion of courage, was in the capture by him and his officers, of a Spanish armed schooner lying at anchor in the Orinoco. This was effected by swimming from the shore, each of the party holding his sword in his mouth.

The General is now (1823) about 35 years old. Besides his military rank, he is a Senator of the Republic. Although clothed with these high and civil military employments, he does not hesitate to engage in the most boisterous pranks. On the expiration of the armistice of Santa Ana, to show his joy at the event, he set fire to the soldiers' barracks. During another interval of inactivity, he amused himself by taking his officers to the houses of the most wealthy inhabitants of Angostura, about the time of dinner, as if in compliance with an invitation.—Those who knew the General, put on the best face, and produced every thing the house afforded, or that could be procured on so unceremonious a notice. Others who were more sparing of their wine and provisions or attempted to make excuses, were sure to have their houses sacked, for the pretended indignity of inviting gentlemen to dinner without suitable preparations. After this round of dissipation had lasted a fortnight, and broken down the health of those engaged, the General ordered his officers to meet at a designated house, and detached a guard, as if to attend a military funeral. The best drinker was seized and placed on a bier, with empty bottles, demijohns, &c. The guard with reversed arms, followed by the officers, each carrying an empty bottle, proceeded to the place of interment, every citizen they met being obliged to assist at the ceremony, which was conducted with all the formalities practised on such occasions. A funeral sermon was preached, setting forth the convivial accomplishments of the deceased. On the third day, becoming weary of the absence of amusement, the General announced that a *resurrection* was about to take place. This was accompanied by the rites usually observed in Catholic countries on East Sunday. The bottles were all filled, nothing but rejoicing was heard, and the revived toper, placed in honour at the head of the table, was appointed master of the revels. The above trait proves, if it proves nothing else, that in a country where such a scene could be acted, the people cannot be charged with an over attachment to the established religion.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

The following is given in an English paper as an authentic sketch of Ibrahim Pacha, the conqueror of Misolonghi: "The stature of Ibrahim is somewhat below mediocrity—his movements approach a little to the grotesque—his deportment announces nothing grave or distinguished. At first sight there appears about him a character of mildness and sagacity which surprises you. Conceive to yourself a small face and little grey eyes, all vivacity, and even cheerfulness; a mouth forever smiling, and features always open and animated. Notwithstanding premature wrinkles which furrow his temples, and a hol-

lowness about the exterior angle of his eyes, his appearance, still youthful, forms a striking contrast to his age—now thirty-seven. There is nothing about him announcing superior or even remarkable qualities. He is said to have been cruel to ferocity from his very earliest infancy, and his life proves it; but I would defy Lavat to distinguish in his countenance that feature by which it shall be indicated. I have seen him in a moment of irritation, and I can affirm that he has not the look of an homicide. His dress is simple, and he is only to be distinguished by the suit of officers who accompany him. In the camp his life is regular and abstemious; he smokes and drinks coffee forever. His tent is exceedingly simple, and in no way distinguished from that of other chiefs. Before we proceed to speak of his character, it is important to observe, that the son of Mahomet is affected by an intermittent disease of the brain, whose effects manifest themselves in convulsive motions and loud cries. It is asserted, and with probability, that after an attack he preserves for some time an invincible taciturnity, and that then he is no longer the same man; his errors, they say, are the effects of an imagination he cannot restrain.—Ibrahim is as illiterate as his father. He has, besides, been continually led away from all serious application by a fondness of women which he cannot restrain, and to which the malady which torments him is attributed. He does not want for penetration, and will always hold his authority over those about him, because he despises them, and is distrustful."

PROM ALGIERS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the National Journal, from a friend, dated Algiers, August 25, 1826.

A few hours only are left me to write to you and my friends. The vessel which affords us this occasion for Marseilles, belongs to Curacao, owned by Captain Cushing Stetson, formerly of Boston, and is loaded with Campeachy wood, by merchants of that city. She was bound from Campeachy to Marseilles, and within sixty miles of the city was visited by the Algerine squadron, cruising against Spanish commerce, and being found without a Mediterranean pass, was brought in here. Had it not been for the undaunted spirit and inflexible character of Mr. Shaler, this vessel would have been confiscated. The cargo was actually confiscated by the Minister of Marine, *Vtkel Hargre*, but was subsequently liberated by the Bashaw, on certain conditions. Our consul declared to the Minister that the confiscation would be the cause of war. The Minister, under evident restraint, and even fear, exclaimed, "kuf shay American?" Who are the Americans—"are they the Heavens," that we are eternally opposed by them? This discussion with the Bashaw proved him to be a man of fine judgment, and a Prince of elevated and magnanimous sentiments. He said that he well knew the stipulations of the treaty between the Regency and the United States, for he was not, as in former days, unable to read, and would scrupulously observe them. If the most precious cargo of the Indies of pearls, and ingots of gold, were brought into this port, and proved to be American property, they should be held sacred, and restored. I was charmed with the urbanity and dignified manners of this Barbarous chief.

These people are gradually abandoning their piratical pretensions. For instance, they have lately granted the coral fishery of this coast, from Bona to Oran, to the Neapolitan Government, on condition of receiving one-half. This will employ numerous fishermen, and create a market. It is but a small step towards the pursuits of civilized society, but it is still something.

The Aga of the Janissaries has been in the interior for two months part, and under pretence of compelling the Arabs to pay a tribute, which they say they cannot pay, he has sabred about 3000 of their heads. This is like imprisonment for debt. He has taken from them all their cattle and property of every species, even their women, as is reported. He has about 5000 troops.

West India papers, containing the late order in council closing their ports against the shipping of the United States, lay the whole blame of the proceeding upon the bad policy of the American government, and deprecate the act as an alarming blow to the commercial interests of the colonies.

Col. Pluck.—We learn from Democratic Press, that the redoubtable Colonel John Pluck has been sentenced by a Court Martial to be cashiered, and declared incapable of holding a commission in the militia of Pennsylvania for seven years!!! The sentence has been approved, and a new election ordered to supply the vacancy thus caused in "the bloody Eighty-Fourth."

Pera Cruz papers to the 16th ult. have been received at Philadelphia. A paper of the 18th ult. contains a notice from the American Consulate, accompanied with an address from Mr. Pointett, American Minister to Mexico, to the citizens of the United States resident in Mexico, advising them of the decease of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, and respectfully inviting them to join the Legion in wearing a crepe on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of their respect and veneration for their memory.

The papers contain recruiting orders from Commodore Porter, with the device, *God and Liberty*.

The climate and conveniences of Panama where the ci-devant Congress of Panama will meet, are much extolled in the Mexican papers.

There is to be a general public rejoicing on the day of the installation of "the great American Diet" at Tacubaya.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser contains the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, dated

Cartagena, Sept. 26, 1826.

We had yesterday a messenger from Bolívar. He came from Quito by the way of Panama, and proceeded in a man of war for Porto Cabello and La Guayra. The object of his mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if a majority wish a convention called before 1830, to take into consideration a change of government, the President in tends to yield to their wishes.

Bolívar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men and to hang a good many. They murdered and said "Long live Ferdinand." &c. Bolívar has pledged himself to be in Bogotá on the 12th of October.

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France. It may be said, that properly speaking, there are neither parties nor political opinions in the mass of the population of France. Hatred and antipathies show themselves, but nothing more. Almost every one pursues his own business and leaves the government to do as it pleases. Among the small number of young men who devote themselves to the study of politics, the greater part incline to the system of Government of the United States; but it would be difficult to make this opinion popular, as there is no means of propagating it with safety.

Paris letter.

State of Ireland.—Look at the nations of Europe, and show me one, despotic or free, of which so large a portion is so barbarous and wretched as the Irish. The country is more fertile than Britain; the inhabitants are healthy, strong, courageous, faithful, patriotic, and quick of apprehension. No quality is wanting which constitutes the respectability of a State, or the happiness of individuals; yet from centuries of misrule, they are in a condition more hopeless than any other nation or tribe upon the globe, civilized or savage.

Treasures.—A man living near Detroit following some instructions found among the papers of his deceased father, has commenced a search for treasure in the rear of that city, and has already succeeded in finding between four and five thousand dollars. This must have been hidden during the old French war with the Indians, when the residents were in continual apprehension of attack.

Caution to Farmers.—The Marietta, Pa. Pioneer of Oct. 18th, says, we are informed, that several very fine horses have died in this neighborhood, within a few days, in consequence of eating new corn.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 14th inst. gives an account of a splendid entertainment given on board the fine frigate built of the largest class, recently launched, called the Baltimore. Between two and three hundred ladies and gentlemen were conveyed in a steam boat to the frigate, which rode at anchor in the Patapsco river, below Fort McHenry.

As the sun disappeared below the western horizon, the moon shone in mild splendour—the civic arch of national colours—the festoons of curtains—the tasteful manner, in which the frigate was illuminated—the music floating on the waters, and dying on the ear, in soft and mellow numbers—the Brazilian and U. S. officers in complete uniform, joined with the bright array of fashions, youth and beauty—gave to the entertainment an air of enchantment, which seemed to render real the brightest visions of romance: indeed,

"The scene was more beautiful, far to my eye,
Than if day in his pride had array'd it;
The land looks how mild, and the assure deck'd sky
Look'd pure as the spirit that made it."

EPICURISM.

When Harry was old, to Maria he said,
"My dear, if you please, we will marry."

Maria replied, with a toss of the head,

"I never will wed thee, Old Harry!"

He waited till all her gay suitors were gone, Then cried, "a fine dance they have led you; The hand that I proffered, you treated with scorn, And now, the—Old Harry won't wed you!"

meetings of the board and society, and conduct all necessary correspondence. The Treasurer shall receive and hold all the funds of the society, subject to the order of the board; and report annually, or oftener if required.

6th. Any person who shall pay fifty cents on subscribing, and the same annually, shall be a member of this society. Any person paying ten dollars at one time, shall be a member for life; and any person paying twenty-five dollars at one time, shall be a director for life.

7th. The society shall hold its annual meetings on the Saturday preceding the fourth Sabbath in October.

8th. Extra meetings of the Society may be called by the President at the request of five members of the board of directors.

9th. The society shall elect, at each annual meeting, a person to deliver an appropriate address before the society, at its succeeding anniversary, with an alternate.

10th. This constitution shall not be amended, except at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Officers were chosen as follows: Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Pres.; Albertus L. Watts, 1st Vice Pres.; Joseph W. Hall, 2d Vice Pres.; Silas M. Andrews, Secretary; Robert Hill, Treasurer; and Hall McCorkle, Treas. pro tem.; Rufus D. Johnston, Hall McCorkle, John Steele, James Cowan, J. F. McCorkle, Directors.

Rufus H. Kilpatrick was elected to deliver the first annual address; and Silas M. Andrews, the alternate.

Resolved, that the constitution and proceedings of the present meeting, be published in the Western Carolinian, and in the North Carolina Telegraph.

The first anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society, shall be held at Back Creek Church, Rowan county, agreeably to the time specified in the constitution.

Society adjourned.

SILAS M. ANDREWS, Sec.

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and apparently laid in mortar. These circumstances make the structure look so much like a work of art, that those who first observed it, unacquainted as they were with geological phenomena, did not hesitate to represent it as an artificial fabric; and hence this will have long been ranked among the great curiosities of the world, on the supposition that it was the work of some ancient people, for purposes unknown. It however belongs to a class of geological phenomena, by no means uncommon, being nothing more than one of the structures found in various countries denominated *Basaltic Dykes*. It is a well known property of Basalt to split easily, and in such manner as to form columns with smooth faces, and to decompose into powder, resembling iron rust, whenever water lodges in the crevices. The regular shape of the prismatic columns which compose the dykes, is, in like manner, owing to the original mass having split or cracked by a strain, (the result of contraction) acting uniformly on every part. An illustration of this principle may be seen in a stiff clay soil, baked by the sun. Were there need of any further reasons for discarding the opinion that these dykes are artificial structures, it might be added, that Basaltic formations, presenting far greater regularity than those of Rowan, and on a scale far more magnificent, are found in various parts of the world. Witness the extraordinary caverns in the Western Islands of Scotland, the Giant's Causeway on the Northern Coast of Ireland, &c." It has been asserted by Mineralogists, that no genuine basalt had been discovered in this country; but the Professor is of opinion that these dykes present an unequivocal example of that substance.

New-York.—The North-Carolina Journal, of the 25th ult., in noticing the nominations for Governor in the state of New-York, says: "The Utica Convention was composed principally of Federal gentlemen; the Herkimer Convention was composed of *Buck-Tails*." If Mr. Cameron speaks *advisedly* on the subject, we shall feel under obligations to him if he will give us his authority. In 1812, the state of New-York was most decidedly *Republican*; and we can hardly believe, that, in the fourteen years which has now intervened, the whole race of her Republicans has become extinct,—as a stranger to the state would naturally infer from the article in the Journal, which makes out one convention to be *Federalists*, and the other *Bucktails*, all the counties in the state, with the exception of two or three, being represented in one or the other of the Conventions. The Journal must have received its bias in this matter, either from Noah, or some other incorrigible "Bucktail" aristocrat; for we know, either personally or by reputation, a considerable majority of the members of the Utica Convention to have been the staunchest Republicans and purest patriots during the proscriptive times of 1812—13. Of what odds and ends, shreds and patches, the "Bucktail" party is composed, we cannot very easily determine; although we recognize, in some of its members, gentlemen who, in 1812, were sounding with the Republican party. But such men as John Sudain, George Tibbitts, &c. &c. &c. we cannot be brought to look upon as very consistent Republicans.

[COMMUNICATED.]

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The exhibition of live stock, and of domestic home manufactures, under the Rowan Agricultural Society, was held in this place, on Thursday last. The show of live stock was not as large as on a former occasion; though the animals exhibited were very fine. The display of home manufactures was much better than that of live stock. There were some very superior articles of female industry, as will be seen by the reports of the committees. Indeed, on this occasion, the females displayed a greater zest in the cause, than the men; and we believe it is generally the case on all similar occasions. After candle-light, by previous appointment, Maj. John Beard delivered an excellent address to the members of the society, convened in the Court-House, and to many of the gentlemen and ladies of the town, who honored the occasion with their presence. The subject of the address, of course, was agricultural.

The society received an essay from Doct. Robert Moore, one of the members, on the *Culture of Cotton*; which was examined by a committee, highly approved, and ordered to be published.

The business of the Show was concluded by a distribution of such of the premiums as were in readiness.

* The address shall be published, as soon as we can obtain a copy.—Editor. We were in expectation of being furnished with the reports of the committees who awarded the premiums; but have been disappointed.

LITERARY PRIZES.

The proprietor of the Philadelphia Album intends distributing the following literary prizes. The merit of the pieces to be decided by a committee of literary gentlemen of Philadelphia, viz:

For the best original Tale, fifty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the second best original Tale, thirty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the best original Essay, fifty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the second best original Essay, twenty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the best original Poem, not exceeding one hundred lines, thirty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the second best original Poem, not exceeding one hundred lines, twenty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

To be forwarded, free of expense, to Thomas C. Clarke, proprietor of "The Ladies' Weekly

Gazette," Philadelphia, as follows:—The "Tales on or before the first day of December next. The Essays on or before the twentieth day of January next—and the Poems on or before the twenty-second day of Feb. next, each article to be accompanied with a sealed note, containing the writer's name and address, which will in no case be opened, unless a premium be awarded to the writer thereof.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 25.

Our town has been healthy during the whole season, and it is hoped and believed that the cool weather, which we now enjoy, will effectually dispel the few traces of autumnal chills and fevers, which may linger amongst us. The number of deaths have been very few, compared with our population, and these have been confined, chiefly, to old and consumptive people. Our River is now in fine boating order, our Merchants are receiving and opening an unusual supply of Dry-Goods and Groceries, which, they say, they can afford to sell at very low prices—and we hope to see our friends from the country coming in with their produce and driving on a brisk and profitable trade.

Journal.

We are requested to state, that \$50 counterfeit Bills, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of Cape Fear, are in circulation. From certain circumstances, we are led to apprehend, that they have originated in the neighborhood of Columbia, S. C. Persons unskilled in Bank Paper should be cautious in receiving Bills of the above denomination.

Hilington Recorder.

It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon, that the Grand Jury of Gates county, in this State, at the last term of the Superior Court, presented the *White Oak Spring Canal Company*, for not having performed their contract with the State; and that it was understood that the Court had granted a writ of *quo warrantum*.

Raleigh Star.

On Wednesday evening the British Sloop of War Harlequin, arrived at New York from Carthagena, with \$385,000 in Doubloons, in part payment for the Frigate La Plata, built by Mr. Eckford.

It is stated in the Quebec papers that some chests of treasure, which were lost in a frigate, sixty-seven years ago, in the St. Lawrence, about nine miles above that place, have been found. It is rumoured that the value of this property is estimated at one million of dollars.

The British frigate Sybille has lost 100 men killed and wounded, in an attack upon some Greek pirates, and was obliged to withdraw from the contest, and surrender a prize and some prisoners she had taken.

Two Deer were found dead a few days since, in St. Thomas' Parish, with their horns so firmly locked together, as to render it impossible to separate them now that their heads have been severed from their bodies, without breaking the horns.

Charleston Courier.

Lock Jaw.—A physician, in the western country, has cured a patient of this dreadful malady, by causing his legs to be immersed to the knees in fresh warm ley.

The Greenville (S. C.) Republican, says, that a specimen of gold found in the district, was lately exhibited there—the piece was worth nine dollars and was found on Tiger river.

FROM THE SULLIVAN (N. Y.) WHIG.

A Sad Mistake.—A rattle snake was about a fortnight since discovered in the canal, in Warwarsink, by an emigrant from the land of St. Patrick; who supposing it to be an eel, without any ceremony grappled it, exclaiming, "An ale! an ale, by the powers!" Some bystanders soon undeceived him, when it was found that he had been bitten three times by the poisonous reptile. By a timely application, however, the poison was extracted.

An Ostrich upwards of 9 feet high, weighing more than 200 pounds, bearing both the white and blue feathers, has been added to the royal menagerie in London.

An apparatus has been invented at London, which is calculated to reduce fluids from the state of steam, or the highest degree of boiling heat, to the temperature of spring water. The process may be performed with any required rapidity; or, in other words, any number of gallons may be cooled or heated, per minute, by the employment of equal quantities of cooling or heating fluid. The discovery is considered peculiarly important to steam machinery, to brewing, distilling, sugar-baking, and to various other arts.

On the 15th July, two wealthy Jews were executed at Constantinople. One of them was a broker to the Janissaries; the other was one of the richest bankers in the empire. His property, to the amount of forty million of piastres, was confiscated.

The last Jackson (Ten.) Gazette states, that since the resumption of specie payments by the Tennessee Banks, North Carolina money is at a discount of 5 per cent, at Nashville; and the United States notes bear a premium of 3 per cent.

Letters from Florida, received in New York, state that young Murat and Col. Macom, of Tallahassee, had recently fought a duel in that territory; and that the former was wounded, but not severely.

As in the gloomiest years, some days
Of sunshine nature bless;
So life, however sad, displays
Its gleams of happiness.
But as across the clearest skies
Some flitting vapour stray;
So still some petty cares arise
To dim our brightest day.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 25.

Cotton, \$9 10 a 9 25; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, \$6 a 6; wheat, \$1 a 100; whiskey, 50 a 55; peach brandy, 65 a 75; apple do, 50 52; corn, 60 a 65; bacon, 15; salt, Turkey Island, 75 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 42; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 11; coffee, prime green, 17 19; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 17; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 12; tallow, 7 a 10; beeswax, 26 a 28; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, \$2 a 6, per 100 lbs.; tobacco, leaf, \$4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. ct.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 23.

Cotton, S. Island, 20 a 25; stained do, 8 a 10 Maine and Sante, 16 a 20 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10 cents; Whiskey, 3 a 39 cents; Bacon, 10 Hams, 11 a 124; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 21 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18 lb. to good, 13 to 16; Georgia Bank Bills, —1 to 24 per cent discount.

Cotton—Uplands come in but sparingly, and readily command our quotations—some very prime lots, for the French market, go as high as 11 cents.

Flour—We quote the average price of best superfine at \$54.

Groceries, &c.—There have been some sales during the week for the country. Sugars have been in request at \$1 a 10¢. Prime Green Coffee is scarce; good bringing 17 a 17 1/2.

CAMDEN PRICES, Oct. 21.

Cotton, 8 25 a 9; corn, 73 to 80; bacon, 12 1/2 to 13; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW PRICES, OCT. 27.

Cotton 8 a 9 1 2 cents; Corn and Meal 63 a 75; Bacon 15, and retails at 18 and 20; Flour 7 a 8 Dollars; Beef 4 a 6; Lard 12 a 15 very little in market.

MARRIED,

In Iredell county, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. D. Gould, Mr. Ezra A. Sharpe to Miss Asenith King, daughter of Eliza S. King, Esq.

DIED,

At Charlotte, on the 12th instant, Mr. Duncan Campbell, aged 35 years. And, on the 13th, John Foundling, the little innocent who was inhumanly left in a miserable hovel near this place last winter, an account of which was published in our paper of January 5. It is satisfactorily ascertained, that the mother of this child, and its uncle, on whom rests the guilt of abandoning it desolate and unfriended, to the cold charity of strangers, are residents of the state of Alabama—their place of abode is known, and all the circumstances connected with the birth of the child, and its subsequent abandonment; and at the proper time, we trust their names will be exposed to the execration of the community.

JOURNAL.—In Iredell county, on the 22d ult. at an advanced age, Mrs. Harris, relict of the late Maj. Thomas Harris. Also, in the same neighborhood, (Centre Congregation) on the 23d ult. Mr. Joseph Templeton, aged 77 years. This worthy old gentleman was a staunch Whig in the Revolution, and fought for the independence of his country.

In Mecklenburg county, at the house of Rankin Alexander, Esq. on the 22d ult. after a short and severe illness, Mrs. Margaret M. Wynans, aged 17, wife of Mr. William Wynans, and daughter of Alexander Torrence, Esq. of Iredell county. The death of this young and amiable woman, is calculated to excite the sympathy and commiseration of all who were acquainted with the circumstances attending it. She had been married but about six weeks previous to her death; the music of the nuptial festival had scarcely ceased to reverberate in her ears, before the death-watch broke upon them;—she was summoned from the bridal hall, to the bed of death.

"See fades the lovely, blooming flower;

"Fruit, smiling source of an hour."

By Saturday's Mail.

In the trials which have lately taken place in New-York, of Messrs. Eckford, Barker, and others, our readers have been informed that Jacob Barker conducted his own defence. It appears that he gave too much latitude to his tongue in some of his harangues to the Court; for which Judge Edwards reprimanded him, and fined him one hundred dollars! which Friend Jacob paid down, on the spot, in Doubloons;—observing, that he hoped such inviting change would induce the officers of court to drink his health.

The Baltimore Patriot says, that by late information from the elections in Ohio, it is pretty well ascertained that of the members to the 20th Congress, twelve will be in favor of the administration, and two against it.

The trial which has occupied the attention of a Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New-York for the last month, has passed before the Jury. Later papers state, that the Jury having given it as their opinion, that it would be impossible for them to agree were they to remain together a month, the Court ordered them

to be discharged. Since their dismissal, it is ascertained, that they were divided in the following manner—seven to five for convicting all the defendants, and eight to four for convicting all but Henry Eckford. This inability on the part of the Jury to agree as to the innocence of any of the party implicated, seems to evidence a stronger color of guilt, on the part of the defendants, than we were before willing to admit. Of a truth may it be said, "Something is rotten in the State of Denmark." *Rul. Register.*

Our representation in the 20th Congress, will be composed of the following gentlemen, viz: William Drayton, James Hamilton, Jr. T. R. Mitchell, Starling Tucker, John Carter, Geo. M'Duffie, Wm. D. Martin, Warren Davis and W. T. Nuckles—the three last named are new members, in the room of Andrew R. Govan, John Wilson, and Joseph Gist.

Rul. Register.

Accompanying the cut of *genteel* drabs and figures, represents a person in full dress, the colors worn, by the use of the patent protractorsystem of garmenting, the subscriber is enabled to ... gentlemen, with mathematical precision. To prove the truth or falsity of this assertion, gentlemen are only asked to make a fair trial.

The subscriber will thankfully receive all orders for tailoring, at either of his shops, in Lexington, Davidson county, or Huntsville, Surry county; and will execute them with punctuality, durability, *fashionability*, and speedily.

JACOB RIBELIN.

Nov. 3d, 1826.

3137

THE LINCOLN NAIL MANUFACTORY.

IS now in operation, at the High Shoals of the South Fork, about seven miles south of Lincolnton, under the superintendance of Mr. Reeves, a first-rate Nailer, late from Pennsylvania; where he had all sizes of Cut Nails and Brads, together with every description of wrought Iron and Castings.

The Nails will be delivered at the Manufactory, or in Lincolnton, by the keg, at 8 cents per lb.; or to any other village or store, at the Charlotte prices, with the addition of the freight from Charlotte to the place of delivery. Orders to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

HENRY FULENWIDER.

High Shoals, Lincoln county.

October 20th, 1826.

3136

Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators to the estate of Col. West Harris, deceased, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Col. West Harris, dead, to present them for payment within the time required by an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning proving wills and granting letters of administration, to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates;" otherwise they will be barred of recovery, by the operation of the said act.

HARDY MORGAN.

ROWLAND HARRIS, *Esq.*

Montgomery county, Oct. 11, 1826. 4136

Book-Binder's Tools.

AT the public sale of the tools belonging to the Book-Binder, who left this place a few years since, a number of individuals are believed to have purchased articles, who may yet have them in possession, and to whom they can be of little or no value. A book binder, it is expected, will soon establish his business in this town; and should any of the old tools belonging to Buenos Ayres speak of the Brazilian blocking squadron as being in the outer Roads of Buenos Ayres, and that Admiral Brown with a body of Seamen had gone from Buenos Ayres to Bahia Blanca to join the Chilean squadron of about four frigates expected there from Valparaiso to assist the Buenos Ayres.

It is said the Buenos Ayres are about invading Rio Grande, a Brazilian province, and Gen. Le Core in the Brazilian service was about leaving Mont Video to take command of the Emperor's troops stationed at St. Anna, said to consist of 300 cavalry and 5000 infantry.

The Island of Chiloe has declared its independence of the Chilean Government. This was brought about by Gen. O'Higgins, ex-director of Chili. Admiral Blanes has been elected president of Chili. Lima is tranquil.

Cordova has recalled her deputies from Congress, and had marched troops against Catamarca.

The Paper Currency of Buenos Ayres was much depreciated, say fifty per cent. Gold ounces or Doubloons being worth 26 paper dollars.

The Muse.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
TO ALL MEN IN ALL CLIMES.

Roam over the mountains,
Sail on the wide sea;
Go drink at the fountain
Of Freedom,—be free!
Maintain in your manhood,
Retain in decline,
Your birth-right as Man should;
Be never supine.

But sailing the ocean,
Traversing the shore,
With purest devotion
Dame Freedom adore;
Whether Moslem or Catholic;
Gentile or Jew.

At LISSETT'S ASTAR
Forever be true!

Submit to no tyrant,
Succumb to no King;
Put down the aspirant,
Cut off Treason's sting;
Repel the aggressor,
Be true to your friend;
Destroy the oppressor,
The feeble defend.

Reflect on the Roman
And masculine Greek;
The former is no man,
The latter is weak;

You may be a giant,—
A giant may fall;
Reckless,—compliant,
A dwarf might enthrall.

Be cautious in council,
Be brave in the field;
Give power to no numskull
Or scoundrel, to wield;
And your day in the land
May long be, and blest;
And freedom will flourish
When you sink to rest.

Republics are giants, when govern'd aright
By rules of energy, principle, light:

Devoid of such guides,
They are pygmies of pride,
Whom faction divides,
And monarchists deride.

All factions are vultures,—all Freedom uproar,
When minds intellectual do groan,—not war.
Sound culture must polish,
Strong sympathy rule
The state that would flourish
In Liberty's school. BRUTUS.

—•—
FROM THE BOSTON SPECTATOR.

THE LUNSTICK BOY.

I'll group the loud thunder, with lightnings I'll play,
I'll read earth trembles, and kick it away;
The rainbow I'll straddle, and ride to the moon;
Over the ocean I'll paddle in a boat of a spoon.

With the streamers in lightness I'll dance on the clouds,
The galaxy's brightness with colours I'll adorn;
She who I will never with nightingale and wren;
For sport, at each other the stars I will throw.

Will tie up the winds in a bundle together,
And tickle their ribs with a certain's feather.
These sports I'll end, to relieve the heart acho.
I have self-must a week for my faithless girls'ado.

MISCELLANEOUS

MARTYRDOM OF A MONK.

The martyrdom of a monk of the convent of the Virgin Mary, in Aracynthe, says a Zante paper, is the subject of admiration among the faithful here. This old man having been brought by the Turks before the tribunal of Rouschild Pacha, who asked him what his name was, answered, "Ambrose." "Your country?" demanded his persecutors. "The monastery of the Holy Virgin," replied the monk. "And your dwelling?" "My dwelling places," said he, "were these rocks, until they were levelled by your soldiers; and soon," lifting up a cross at the same time, "my dwelling will be in heaven." "What have you done with the sacred vessels of the church?" "I have rescued them from the defilement of your soldiers." "Where are they?" "That secret rests within myself." "Speak!" "You may put my body on the rack—God only has power over my soul." They immediately began to apply the torture—not a word, however, escaped him, but "Lord have mercy on me!"

They drove sharp instruments under his finger nails, but the martyr glorified God, and prayed for his persecutors; who, enraged by his patience of suffering, impaled him, and left him to perish in view of the trenches of Missolonghi. This news was communicated by a Piedmontese deserter.

LITERARY AMBITION.

Wolf, the celebrated German scholar, recently deceased, repaired at seventeen to the University of Göttingen. He brought with him the reputation of having already acquired, by private research, an extraordinary acquaintance with the works of the ancients. When he declared to Heyen his intention of devoting himself to philology, that veteran in learning at-

tempted to discourage him by saying, "There are but three Professorships of Eloquence in all Germany;" and one of those three I mean to have, replied the young aspirant; and in fact, before he was twenty-seven, he had gained his object.

The following instance is given of Wolf's literary pride and arrogance: Cicero had, in one of his works, translated a long passage out of a Greek dialogue of Plato's. Wolf translated the whole of the dialogue into Latin, in a most masterly manner, and on purpose, as he has been heard to say, that he might strive with Cicero himself for the first honors in this exercise in the Roman dialect.

A SKETCH.

FROM THE HANOVER (MASS.) JOURNAL.

We witnessed a spectacle last week, which we cannot refrain presenting to our readers. It may be the means of exciting reflection, if not effort. There came along the street a lean, dirty, haggard horse, with scarce substance enough to make a shadow. He was fastened by twine and rage and leather, to an old horse-cart, that looked as if it was blown together by the wind. In the cart was a man, apparently about 30 years old, ragged, lame and blind, attended by his son, about 14. The son alighted, took a stone quart jug from the cart, and assisted his father to get out. The father took the son's arm, and thus they passed from store to store, inquiring for Rum! On the sightless eye-balls of this premature old man—on his trembling limbs—on his tattered garments—on his cart and horse and harness—and worst of all, on the boy—the son that led him, was written Rum! He was made blind by intemperance!!!

LAUGHTER.

A witty writer says, in praise of laughter—"Laughter has even dissipated disease and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughed so heartily at the satire by Reuchler and Van Hutten, that he broke an impostume, and recovered his health." In a singular treatise on laughter, Joubert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician, who had ordered a dose of rhubarb, countermanded the medicine, which was left on the table. A monkey in the room jumping up, discovered the goblet, and having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting only his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found it such a nauseous potion, that after many strange and fantastic grimaces, he grinded his teeth in agony, and in a violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so ludicrous, that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to health."

SAGACITY OF THE FOX.

The fox is proverbially sagacious. When he wishes to get rid of his fleas, without disturbance, he takes a lump of moss or straw in his mouth and goes backwards into the water, wading, by slow degrees, deeper and deeper; by which means, the fleas have time and can retire gradually to the dry places, at last the parts of the neck and head, which he alone keeps above water; and, to crown the work, he gathers all his enemies into the before-mentioned bunch of straw, and then drops them into the water, well washed and cleaned. This project is so cunning, that mankind could not teach him better.

LINGUAGE of the NEW TESTAMENT.
The original language of the New Testament has been discovered; and is allowed not to be of the purest kind, but consists of what was called the common dialect, that prevailed throughout the Macedonian empire, after Alexander and his successors had amalgamated into one body a vast variety of nations, who had spoken different tongues.

REPARTEE.

An old man, who married a young second wife, sought frequent occasions for censure and strife: And, peevish one evening, exclaimed to his dear, "Ah, would my first wife were but living and here!" The second wife answered, sarcastic and dry, "You cannot wish that more sincerely than I!"

ROSES FROM EARLY RISING.
Belles that rise soon and walk apace,
Steal roses from Aurora's face;
But when they yawn in bed till ten,
Aurora steals them back again.

LATE OMISSIONS.

Judge Rochester has resigned the Secretaryship of the Panama Mission, and accepts the nomination made at Herkimer, of Governor of New York.

There are 20 dollar and 10 dollar counterfeit notes of the Bank of Virginia in circulation.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Savannah in Georgia, on the night of Friday, the 6th inst. about 15 minutes before 10 o'clock.

The Small pox has made its appearance in the interior of the State of New York. At Rochester and other places it is quite prevalent.

HOT COFFEE.—We observe persons about the markets early in the morning, selling hot coffee and buffered rolls. A sufficient quantity of each, costs a trifle more than a dram. How much more refreshing healthy and preferable, is this cheap breakfast, than a meagre glass of "blue ruin." A. Y. Eng.

An eminent Judge in England has lately decided, that a note given by an individual of a company, for his own personal debt, and without the knowledge of his co-partner, is not binding on such co-partner.

In a recent trial before the Middle District Assizes, in Upper Canada, the Chief Justice decided that "a man has a right to chastise his wife moderately, however ungallant such conduct might be considered."

An honest Hibernian being asked if he could play on the violin, said he did not know, for he had never tried.

In Virginia a Dr. Gunn advertises to cure nearly all diseases. Dr. Gunn has been a famous Physician ever since the invention of powder. His cures are *efficacious*—there are no relapses.

Begging.—We overtook (says a traveler) many settlers emigrating to the West—for when a man gets a little under the weather in affairs, on he goes to the back woods to sun himself. One man started with his whole family of two little children in a hand barrow, and finding it excited the sympathy of the people, and was profitable, he kept on this way, and collected \$2200 on the pilgrimage, with which he bought him a plantation, and is now become an esquire.

The Newark (N. J.) Eagle states that a gentleman of that town, has gathered 70 bushels of apples from one tree this season.

Two brothers, paper makers, at Turin, have discovered a mode of manufacturing good paper from the bark of poplar, willows, and other kinds of wood.

The Saratoga Sentinel mentions a valuable improvement in the construction of a threshing machine. It is said to be simple and economical, the whole expense not exceeding \$30. Water or horse power can be applied; and a man and a horse may thresh from 80 to 100 bushels per day. The patentee is Col James Hyde.

The publishers of the newspapers in Charleston S. C. imitating the example of the Baltimoreans, have come to a determination, no longer to publish, gratuitously, advertisements relating to the public charitable or political institutions of the State.

There is but one test of friendship; a test by which no one would try the genuineness of it:—and this is *necessity*: and yet, without that, it is not easy to know whether the professions of our friends flow from the *heart*, or only stream from the *lips*.

Marriage secrets should never be revealed, for wives and husbands, by divulging them, only proclaim their folly and imprudence. The wise, among the wedded, keep their pleasures and their pains within their own bosoms.

JUDICIAL SEVERITY.

A writer in the Yeoman's Gazette, Mass. says a young man was sentenced by the Supreme Court of that state, to five years' imprisonment, for bathing publicly in some river near or at Concord. The act is certainly an offensive one, and merits punishment, but not "five years' imprisonment."

Blue Laws.—The following are among the early Blue Laws of Connecticut:—"No one shall run on a Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from church; no one shall travel, cook viands, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day; no woman shall kiss her child on Sabbath or fasting days; no one shall read common prayer, keep Christians or Saint's day, make minced pyes, dance, play cards, or play any instrument of music, except the drum, the trumpet, and the Jews' harp; no one shall court a maid without first obtaining the consent of her parents—\$1. penalty for the first offence, 10¢ for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court. Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

REPAYMENT.
Belles that rise soon and walk apace,
Steal roses from Aurora's face;
But when they yawn in bed till ten,
Aurora steals them back again.

NOTICE.

As the subscriber intends to commence the Tanning Business immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of \$100 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices.

PAUL BARRINGER.
October 18, 1826. 3mt45

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1826. Aaron Jenkins vs. Moses Jenkins, and others. It appearing to the Court, that Joseph Green, Moses Jenkins, Hugh Jenkins, Samuel Jenkins, David Kilpatrick and Mary his Wife, Jenkins Kilpatrick, Polly Jenkins, David Jenkins, James Evans and Ann his Wife, David Robinson, Richard Robinson, Matthew Stuart and Elizabeth his Wife, and David Cowan, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants named in the plaintiff's bill, appear at the next term of this court to be held at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill for contribution, it will be taken pro confesso us to them, and decree entered accordingly. Ordered, that this notice be published for six weeks in the Western Carolinian. SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

October 30th, 1826. 639

Price adv. \$2.50

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

IN the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1826. Alexander Hogan vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 3d Monday of December next, and plead, or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff.

ABRAHAM K. SIMONTON, Trustee.
October 17, 1826. 235

For Rent.

THE extensive and valuable Tavern Stand in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Worke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors.

Sept. 29, 1826. 938

Valuable House and Lots

IN HUNTSVILLE.

FOR sale at public vendue, on Thursday, the 16th of November next, on the premises, a very valuable, two story large Dwelling House, in the town of Huntsville, Surry County, N. C. with all necessary out buildings; a well of water close by the house, as good as any in that section of the state; and all other conveniences necessary for a House of Entertainment, or Private Dwelling. Also, six valuable Town Lots, all on one square, will be sold on the same day. Owing to the pressure of the times, it is expected a great bargain may be had in the premises. A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, will be given for the purchase money.

Also, on the same day, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Huntsville, a new Wagon and four Horses, and a likely Negro Woman and Child. For this property, one-third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down; the balance on a credit of nine months. All persons disposed to purchase any of the above property, are invited to attend.

WILLIAM P. STOCKTON.

October 25, 1826. 437

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by the late Neill McKay, sen. dec'd. on the 1st day of March, 1826, to secure the payment of certain sum of money to William King and Theophilus Falls, I will proceed to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 17th day of November next, a tract of 144 acres joining the lands of William King, Alexander McKay, and others, lying on Withers' Creek, formerly owned by said McKay: This land, as is well known, is little inferior to any in the lower end of Iredell county. There are two dwelling houses and other convenient buildings thereon: about six or seven hundred dollars of the purchase money, will probably be required on the day of sale.

ABRALOM K. SIMONTON, Trustee.

October 17, 1826. 235

Town Lots, Negroes, Mules, &c. FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 4th of Dec. next, the sale of the personal property of John Fulenwider, deceased, will commence at the High Shoal, his former residence, and continue from day to day until finished. The property consists of a number of valuable negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; among them are some good house servants, potters, a first-rate bricklayer, and good field hands; live stock, viz. Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c. An eight-day clock, a piano-forte, a new Cotton saw Gin, a quantity of salt, oats, fodder and hay; a quantity of bar and rolled iron, castings, among which are some cotton screws, nails, a large new French Barn Mill stone, a new sulky, and a gig some worn, waggon, farming tools, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, on Monday, the 11th of Dec. in the town of Lincoln, a number of lots in different situations; some improved, and others not; among them, Lot No. 1, on the N. W. square, incontestably the most valuable in the town; several are on the main street; and one well improved, with commodious buildings thereon, well suited for any public business: A quantity of merchandise, well assorted; some iron castings, &c.; together with a large quantity of good well burnt Brick. Sales to be continued from day to day until completed.

Terms of sale will be, a credit of one year for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, except the lots, which will be on a credit of one and two years. Bond and improved security, resident in the state, will be required.

PETE. H. BURTON.

HENRY FULENWIDER.

Lincoln county, Oct. 7, 1826. 435

THE Editors of the Columbia Telescope, Raleigh Star, Yorkville Pioneer, and Catawba Journal, will please insert the above advertisement four times each, and forward their accounts, as soon as may be convenient, to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, and they will be paid.

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst. out of the stable of James Gillaspie, in the upper end of Mecklenburg county, a likely sorrel Horse about eight years old; a powerful made horse, fifteen hands high, shod all round. From some recent occurrences, that have taken place, I have reason to believe said horse is in the possession of a man by the name of Hills Miller, who has since disappeared. Ten Dollars reward will be given for said horse and Miller, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ROBERT POTTS.

Mount Mourne, Oct. 11th, 1826.